#### Unit 1. What is a Desert?



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다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

#### What is a Desert?

A desert is the driest land in the world.

The land is mostly sand and the air is very dry.

In the desert, only <u>a few</u> centimeters of rain fall each year.

And most of it falls on just a few days.

There can be months with no rain at all.

The desert is a harsh land for plants.

The soil does not have much water.

It doesn't have enough, either.

A cactus is one of the plants that can **Survive** in the desert.

It has long thin roots.

And they can <u>reach</u> water deep inside the ground.

In the desert, there are big differences in <u>temperature</u> between day and night.

Heat from the sun makes the land and air hot during the day.

Then temperatures are very low after the sun sets.

The desert cannot be a nice <u>habitat</u> for animals.

Jackrabbits, rattlesnakes, and cactus wrens are some animals that can survive in the desert.

These animals <u>hunt</u> at night when temperatures are cooler.

During the day, they have to find shady <u>spots</u> to stay away from the hot sun.



## Unit 2. Water Cycle



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Water Cycle
All life on the Earth needs water.
Plants need water to grow.
Animals need water to survive.
And we use fresh water every day.
However, 97 percent of the water on the Earth is salt water in the oceans.
Only 3 percent of world's water is fresh water from rivers and lakes.
Do you worry whether we will <u>run out</u> of fresh water?
Fortunately , water is constantly renewed by the water cycle.
The main <u>source</u> of fresh water is the oceans' salt water.
The hot sun shines down on the water in the oceans.
When the sun heats up the water, it <u>evaporate</u> into the sky.
Water <u>vapor</u> in the air cools and condenses into tiny droplets.
Bunches of tiny <u>droplet</u> collect into clouds.

The water from the clouds falls back to the Earth's surface.

We call it rain or snow.

They fall back into the oceans, rivers, and lakes.

And some of the water evaporates back into the air.

In this way, the water <u>cycle</u> changes salt water in the oceans into fresh water every day.



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### **Unit 3. Alligators and Crocodiles**



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Alligators and Crocodiles			
Crocodiles and alligators are the most fearsome <u>reptiles</u> alive.			
They have a long tail to swim fast.			
They have hard and bumpy skin to <u>protect</u> them from attacks.			
They live in tropical climates.			
You may think that they are the same <u>predators</u> .			
They are look-alike but are different.			
Alligators live in America and China.			
They are smaller but faster than crocodiles.			
They <u>spend</u> most of the day cooling off in the water.			
These excellent swimmers prefer to live in fresh water and have darker skin than			
crocodiles.			
Their muscles are <u>relatively</u> weaker than crocodiles, so an adult can			
hold their jaws shut with his or her <u>bare</u> hands.			

Crocodiles prefer salt water.

They are bigger but slower than alligators.

Their teeth hang outside their mouths.

And their snouts are pointed while alligators' are round.

Crocodiles are angrier and meaner than alligators.

They eat zebras, wild pigs, and kangaroos.

Hungry crocodiles may even eat human beings.

Now, can you <u>distinguish</u> one from another?

Even if you can, always stay far away from them.



### **Unit 4. Forests**



Date:		

Forests
Forests are found in most areas on the Earth.
They grow in many different regions, from <u>vast</u> boreal forests in the
north, to temperate forests, and to tropical forests near the <u>equators</u> .
Boreal forests can be found below the tree line of the Northern Hemisphere.
The tree line marks the beginning of arctic permafrost, where the ground
remains frozen all year.
Trees are <u>coniferous</u> with green needles and seed cones.
Boreal forests are home to wolves, moose, caribou, and deer.
Temperate forests cover climates that have four seasons.
Most of the trees are <u>deciduous</u> .
They have large leaves that change color in autumn and fall to the ground such
as maple and oak.



### Unit 5. Insects



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Insects
Insects are little <u>bugs</u> .
Scientists have found over five million different insects around the world.
Insects come in many shapes and sizes.
They are interesting animals.
Insects have three body parts.
They have a big head, a long neck, and a fat <u>abdomen</u> .
Many insects have big eyes with two antennae.
Some insects have six legs. Other bugs have many more.
The abdomen is the large back end where insects turn food into energy.
Insects have a <u>unique</u> life cycle.
An insect lays eggs.
Then, a small <u>larva</u> <u>hatches</u> from each egg.
A larva is a baby insect.
After a few days, the larva totally changes into a chrysalis.



## **Unit 6. The Solar System**



Date:		

The Solar System			
The solar system is the sun and all the <u>planets</u> that go around it.			
Our solar system consists of the sun, eight planets, moons, and some gases and			
<u>dust</u> .			
All of the objects in the solar system <u>orbit</u> the sun.			
The planets in our solar system are divided into two groups: the inner and outer			
planets.			
The inner planets are closer to the sun.			
Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are the inner planets.			
They have rocky <u>surfaces</u> .			
Earth is the only planet that has water and oxygen.			
That is why there is life on Earth.			
Beyond Mars are the <u>outer</u> planets.			
They are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.			

All of the outer planets are made of gas.
They are bigger than the <u>inner</u> planets.
The largest planet in our solar system is Jupiter.
Some of the outer planets have rings around them.
The rings are made of pieces of rock and ice.
Saturn is <u>well-known</u> the beautiful rings around it.
Moons are the objects that <u>revolve</u> around planets.
All the planets <u>except</u> Mercury and Venus have moons.
As we know, Earth has only one moon.



### **Unit 7. Climate**



Date:		

Climate
Climate is the general weather <u>conditions</u> over a long period
of time.
There are four broad kinds of climate <u>regions</u> on the Earth.
They are polar, desert, temperate, and <u>tropical</u> climates.
The regions withpolar climates are the coldest places on the Earth.
The weather in polar climates is <u>freezing</u> all year.
Even the ocean is icy white.
Polar climates are found near the North Pole and the South Pole.
On the <u>contrary</u> , there are regions with hot and dry weather all year
round.
These are desert climates.
These regions are found close to the equator.
In a desert climate, it rains very little, so only a few plants grow.
In some regions, the seasons change throughout the year.

Temperate regions have four seasons.

The weather is not too hot or cold.

And plants grow well.

Temperate regions are found both north and south of the equator.

Places with a tropical6 climate are hot and humid most of the year.

Some tropical regions receive heavy rainfall all year round.

These regions lie between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Various animals and colorful birds live in these regions.



## Unit 8. What Is Light?



What Is Light?
What is light? Light is not
It is a form of <u>energy</u> that is reflected off some objects.
Light moves around in the form of a tiny <u>piece</u> like sand.
But we cannot see light itself.
We only see objects when light from a source <u>strike</u> them and
bounce off toward our eyes.
The bouncing of light off matter is called <u>reflection</u> .
A source of light is an object that creates its own light.
The sun is the most important source of light for the Earth.
Other stars are also sources of light.
Some hot materials can be sources of light, too.
For example, when a hot burner is <u>turned on</u> , some energy can be
given off as light.
A light bulb is one kind of <u>artificial</u> source of light.

Light is very fast.

A room gets bright as soon as you turn on a light bulb.

It takes no time at all.

In addition, it only takes 8 minutes for sunlight to reach the Earth.

The speed of light is the fastest that anything can move.



### Unit 9. The Mighty River: The Nile



Date:	•	

The Mighty River: The Nile
People say the Nile is a <u>mighty</u> river in Egypt.
The Nile is the longest river in the world.
It is over six thousand kilometers long. Is it all?
In Egypt, the Nile <u>created</u> a <u>fertile</u> green
valley in the desert.
This fertile land made one of the oldest <u>civilization</u> in the world
possible.
It took millions of workers to build the Great Pyramid and the Sphinx.
Who could feed the workers?
It was the Nile and the fertile land it created.
The Nile also helped the ancient Egyptians in <u>trade</u> .
The Nile flows through Africa to the Mediterranean Sea.
The Nile was the quickest and easiest way to travel from inland areas to the sea.
By trading along the Nile, ancient Egypt became the most powerful
<u>empire</u> in the ancient world.

Even today, the Nile River's fresh water is very important for all of Africa.

It still brings water to farms.

It is also home to many plants and animals.

Nothing in the region would survive without the Nile.

That's why people say the Nile is the mighty river.



## **Unit 10. The Statue of Liberty**



Date				
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The Statue of Liberty			
France and the United States share a special past.			
America <u>declared</u> their independence from the king of England in			
1776.			
Soon, people in France also declared <u>liberty</u> from their king.			
France wanted to remember its friendship with the United States.			
The French people built Ms. Liberty and shipped it to the United States in boxes.			
It was a gift to <u>celebrate</u> their declaration of independence from the			
king of England.			
The <u>statue</u> of Liberty is the Roman goddess of freedom.			
She has a <u>torch</u> in her right hand that shines the light of reason.			
She also has a book of laws in her left hand.			
In the book, the date of American independence, July 4, 1776, is carved.			

Ms. Liberty stands in New York Harbor.		
Since the statue was first opened to public visitors in 1886, it has been an		
American symbol.		
Immigrant that went to the	United States by ship were greeted by	
the Statue of Liberty.		
Even today, many people visit the Statue of Liberty each year.		
It is an important <u>symbol</u>	of freedom in the United States.	



#### Unit 11. Abraham Lincoln



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Abraham Lincoln
Abraham Lincoln is the 16th president of the United States.
His family was poor, so he was mostly <u>self-educated</u> .
However, he became a lawyer and politician.
And <u>eventually</u> , he was elected as the president in 1860.
While Lincoln was the president, the United States was divided into the North
and the South.
The North wanted freedom and the <u>Constitution</u> .
But the South wanted <u>slavery</u> .
Slavery means no freedom.
At last, the Civil War <u>broke out</u> because of this <u>conflict</u> .
During the Civil War, Lincoln gave many speeches.
His <u>well-known</u> speech is called the Gettysburg Address.
It was a short speech about how humans need freedom to survive.

On January 1, 1863, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.
This promised freedom to the people of America. It gave freedom to the slaves
as well.
Slavery was <u>abolished</u> as the war ended in 1865.
And two sides were finally <u>reunited</u> .
People say Lincoln was one of the greatest presidents of the United States.
Do you know why?
He saved the United States from being <u>divided</u> and saved the
Constitution, which gave <u>freedom</u> to the people.



### Unit 12. Helen Keller



Date:	•	

Helen Keller
There was a person who could not see or hear.
But she became a famous <u>author</u> .
She gave speeches and raised money for people who needed help.
Her name was Helen Keller.
Helen became <u>blind</u> and <u>deaf</u> when she was 18 months old.
Life was hard for Helen until she became seven years old.
Her parents hired a <u>tutor</u> named Anne Sullivan.
In a few days, Anne taught Helen how to write.
Anne poured water onto Helen's hand.
Then, she used her finger to write W-A-T-E-R on the palm of Helen's hand.
She gave Helen a rock and wrote R-OC-K on Helen's palm.
In that way, Helen learned how to read and write by touching things.
Anne taught her Braille.
Braille is a special way for blind people to read.

Helen learned quickly.

Soon, Helen learned about the world.

She wrote a book called The Frost King when she was 11 years old.

She even studied at a university

Helen did not let her disability stop her from achieving her goals.

Helen taught us that dreams come true as long as we never give up.



## Unit 13. The First Thanksgiving



Date :		

The First Thanksgiving
In 1620, one hundred people arrived in the new land.
They were the Pilgrims who left England.
Because King James did not <u>allow</u> them to <u>practice</u> their own
religion, they left their hometown.
They called the new land New England.
However, their lives were hard and tough.
The winter was longer, bitter, and colder than the winter in their
homeland .
Only 50 people survived as the winter <u>dragged</u> on.
The next spring, the Pilgrims met some Native Americans.
They taught the Pilgrims how to plant crops and vegetables.
They also showed the Pilgrims how to fish and hunt.
The Pilgrims began toplant and hunt as they had been taught.

Finally, it was time to <u>harvest</u> the crops.
Now, the Pilgrims had enough food to eat during the cold winter.
They decided to have a <u>feast</u> to celebrate the harvest.
They invited the Wampanoag people who helped them survive in the new land.
This feast was later called the first Thanksgiving by President Abraham Lincoln.
In 1863, he <u>adopted</u> the fourth Thursday of November as the official
Thanksgiving Day.



#### Unit 14. The Wild West



Date:	•	

The Wild West
In 1820, thousands of people moved west of the Mississippi River.
This period is called the Wild West.
Some hoped for <u>religious</u> freedom while others hoped to
gold or silver.
Still others traveled in search of cheap land.
They traveled long <u>distances</u> in wagon trains.
One common thing that they were looking for was better lives.
In this period, many conflicts occurred, too.
Before the movement, the western lands were occupied by the Native Americans.
The people moving onto these lands <u>claimed</u> the land as theirs.
Many Native Americans were forced to leave their homes.
Many of the Native Americans, new settlers, and soldiers died fighting each
other.

This movement reached its <u>peak</u> in the 1840s.
Gold was discovered at a mine in California.
Soon, many people arrived to <u>seek</u> their fortunes.
This migration became known as the California Gold Rush.
The American Wild West was a time of great <u>hardship</u> .
It was also a time of heroes, adventures, and discoveries.
The history of the American Wild West was so <u>dramatic</u> that it has
become a part of American culture.



#### **Unit 15. Good Citizens**



Date				
Date	٠	•	•	

Good Citizens		
There are more than 200 countries in the world.		
And every country has different <u>citizens</u> .		
But there are <u>common</u> rules for citizens to make their lives better.		
Citizens have to obey the law and pay <u>taxes</u> .		
A tax is money that people pay to the <u>government</u> .		
Taxes pay for schools, roads, and other things provided by the government.		
Voting is also a very important <u>responsibility</u> of a citizen.		
Citizens have to choose the people who will best <u>represent</u> them by		
voting.		
You cannot vote or pay taxes yet. You are still too young.		
However, you can be a good citizen.		
Do not throw trash on the street. Instead, put it in trash cans.		
Obey traffic signals.		
You should not cross a street when the light is red.		
Be friendly and nice to others.		

Always <u>treat</u> people with respect.
That means you should never say rude things to people.
Most of all, follow the rules of the community that you belong to.
Being a good citizen is very important for us and our communities.
It means that we make our country and community safer and
stronger.

#### **Unit 16. Chinese New Year**



Date:	•	•	

Chinese New Year	
Chinese New Year is the most important <u>holiday</u> in China.	
Unlike New Year's Day, it is in January or February.	
This holiday starts on New Year's Eve. Families have a big dinner.	
They set <u>extra</u> places at the dinner table for their missing <u>ancestors</u> .	
At midnight on New Year's Eve, people open their doors and windows.	
This lets the old year out and welcomes the New Year.	
They also <u>set off</u> <u>firecrackers</u> , which make loud bangs.	
On New Year's Day, there are big festivals in every Chinese community.	
People dress up in long dragon costumes and dance in the streets.	
Children wearing red clothes enjoy watching the dances.	
At every home, adults give money in red <u>envelopes</u> to their children.	
The Chinese believe that the color red bringsluck	

Chinese New Year ends with the lantern festival.

People make lanterns and hang them on their front doors at night.

The New Year is celebrated for two weeks.

People celebrate the ending of the long winter season and the beginning of the spring.

Thus, Chinese New Year is also known as the spring festival.



## Unit 17. The Magic Pot



Date:		

The Magic Pot
There was an old lady called Grandma Witch.
She could make magic <u>potions</u> .
She needed help with <u>chores</u> .
That's why Big Anthony, her nephew, came to her.
One day, Big Anthony heard Grandma Witch singing a spell over her pasta pot.
She <u>brewed</u> a pot of pasta while singing, "Bubble, bubble magic pot
with my pasta!"
Soon the pot was filled with <u>tempting</u> pasta.
Big Anthony was so surprised that he failed to notice that Grandma Witch blew
the pot three kisses in order to make it stop producing pasta.
When Grandma Witch went out to the grocer, Big Anthony dashed to the pot
and <u>repeated</u> Grandma Witch's spell.
Soon, the pot started to produce pasta.
Big Anthony jumped with joy.

However, Big Anthony felt that something was seriously wrong.

The pot would not stop producing pasta.

Grandma Witch's pot \_\_\_\_\_ overflowed \_\_\_\_\_ with pasta.

Soon, pasta was flowing throughout the entire house.

Big Anthony did not know how to stop it.

When Grandma Witch returned home, she saw what had happened.

She stopped the fuss.

Big Anthony \_\_\_\_\_ begged \_\_\_\_\_ for her forgiveness.

Grandma Witch \_\_\_\_\_ him and said, "Eat up all the pasta you made!"



#### Unit 18. How Man Got Fire



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다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.		
How Man Got Fire		
A long time ago, there lived a god named Prometheus.		
His job was to create animals.		
He created man and gave him Zeus's fire.		
Fire made man's life bright and happy.		
With fire, he could cook and keep himself safe.		
Man was so happy that he sang songs.		
Prometheus <u>adored</u> man very much and even taught him about		
the arts and sciences.		
Zeus, a god on Mount Olympus, saw that fire had made man happy and		
powerful.		
Zeus worried that man might become strong and wise like him.		
So Zeus took fire away from man.		
Soon, man became weak and <u>shivered</u> in darkness.		
Prometheus asked Zeus many times to return fire to man.		

But Zeus would never listen.

So Prometheus stole a \_\_spark \_\_from Zeus' own lightning \_\_bolt \_\_.

Prometheus hurried back to man carrying the precious spark hidden in the \_\_hollow \_\_center of a plant.

Zeus was \_\_furious \_\_.

He saw fire burning brightly in man's house.

He knew that Prometheus had stolen fire from him.

He ordered Prometheus to be chained to the side of a mountain to \_\_suffer \_\_ there for \_\_eternity \_\_.



# Unit 19. Fingers, Rocks, and Bones



Date :
다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.
Fingers, Rocks, and Bones
A long time ago, people had no numbers.
But they could <u>count</u> .
Mathematician said that the first counter was a <u>cavewoman</u>
30,000 years ago.
She needed to choose the best hunter as her husband.
However, people could not count how many deer the hunters had caught.
The clever cavewoman started to match one finger to each deer.
She counted two fingers for two deer.
Soon, she needed ten fingers and ten toes to <u>match</u> and count the
deer.
Cave people started to use stones.
One stone was for one deer, and two stones were for two deer.
But they had to put too many stones for each deer.
So <u>instead</u> of using stones, they started to use bones to count.

They made <u>scratches</u> on the bones.



#### **Unit 20. A Smart Counter**



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A Smart Counter
It was the time for Mr. Simpson to close his store.
"Figure out how many oranges are left on the fruitstand,"
said Mr. Simpson to his <u>clerk</u> Mario.
"And then put them in the refrigerator."
"seventy one, seventy two Oh, I forgot how many I've counted!" grumbled
Mario.
"How long have you been counting them?" asked Mr. Simpson.
"There are numerous oranges to count," <u>grumbled</u> Mario.
"Have you been counting them one by one?" asked Mr. Simpson.
Mr. Simpson gave Mario a <u>pile</u> of bags.
"Now, put ten oranges into each bag," said Mr. Simpson.
"Why should I do that?" Mario was upset.
He counted ten oranges and put them into each bag.
Soon he finished.
"Hum, there are thirty-six bags, and eight oranges are left," said Mario.
"Then there are 368 oranges in <u>total</u> ," said Mr. Simpson.

"How can you \_\_\_\_pinpoint \_\_\_\_ that?" asked Mario in surprise.

"When you count things in big numbers, first group ten into

one \_\_\_\_bundle \_\_\_.

Then, count how many bundles you have grouped," said Mr. Simpson.

"Okay, I grouped 36 bundles," said Mario.

"That means 360 oranges.

And adding 8 equals 368 oranges."

"You are the smartest counter!" smiled Mr. Simpson.

